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The HISTORY of the Reign of his present Majesty King GEORGE the Second, continued.

Carlos and the *Spanish* Garrisons into *Italy*, were settled to the mutual Satisfaction of the interested Powers. To this Treaty the States General and the King of *Spain* afterwards acceded.

April 9, his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to *An Act for the farther Application of the Sinking Fund, by paying off one Million of* South Sea *Annuities.*

On the 7th of *May* his Majesty prorogued the Parliament, with a most gracious Speech to both Houses, having first, among many others, passed the following Acts, *viz. An Act for raising* 1,200,000*l. by Annuities and a Lottery: An Act for the more effectual punishing stealers of Lead, or Iron Bar fixed to Houses*; the Persons guilty to be transported: *An Act that all Proceedings in Courts of Justice shall be in the* English Language.

On the the 4th of *June*, a most dreadful Fire happened at *Blanford* in *Dorsetshire*, which consumed the whole Town, except about twenty-six Houses, together with the Church. And the very next Day a Fire almost as dreadful broke out at *Tiverton* in *Devonshire*, and consumed about 200 Houses.

On *July* 1, his Majesty in Council called for the Council Book, and ordered the Name of *William Pulteney*, Esq; to be struck out of the List of Privy Counsellors; and further ordered him to be put out of all the Commissions of the Peace. This was on Account of some Writings against the Court, supposed to be his.

On the 14th the Squadron under the Command of Sir *Charles Wager*, designed to assist in conveying the *Spanish* Troops into *Italy*, sailed from *Spithead*; the Beginning of *August*, it arrived in the Bay of *Cadiz*, and towards the End of *October* the united Fleet of *England* and *Spain* appear'd before *Leghorn*, and soon landed all the Forces. Don *Carlos* arrived in *Italy* soon after, but did not go with the Fleet.

In *July* died *Charles Boyle*, Earl of *Orrery*, Inventor of that useful Machine, called the Orrery.

His

His Serene Highneſs the Duke of *Lorrain* came over hither *incog.* about the Middle of *October*. Soon after his Arrival he dined with his Majeſty at *Hampton Court*. He viewed ſeveral of the moſt remarkable Places in and about *London*, was with great Ceremony admitted Fellow of the *Royal Society*, went to *Newmarket*, and viſited *Cambridge*; and after having been ſplendidly entertained by many of the Nobility and foreign Miniſters during the Time of his Stay; he departed on the 8th of *December*, having firſt taken Leave of their Majeſties and the Royal Family in the moſt ſolemn Manner.

January 13, his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and opened the Seſſion with a moſt gracious Speech to both Houſes, telling them, that the Expectations he had from Time to Time given them, of ſeeing the general Tranquility of *Europe* reſtored and eſtabliſhed, were now fully anſwered.

A Charter was this Year granted for incorporating Truſtees for the Relief of the Poor, by ſettling a new Colony in the uncultivated Parts of *Carolina*, by the Name of *Georgia*.

A Petition of Proprietors of the *Charitable Corporation, for Relief of induſtrious Poor, by aſſiſting them with ſmall Sums upon Pledges at legal Intereſt*, was, on *February* 3, preſented to the Houſe of Commons, complaining, that by the moſt notorious Breach of Truſt in ſeveral of their Managers, the ſaid Corporation had been defrauded of the greateſt Part of their Capital, amounting to ſeveral hundred thouſand Pounds; and that all the Petitioners were become great Sufferers thereby, and many of them reduced to the utmoſt Diſtreſs, &c. And therefore praying, that the Houſe would vouchſafe to enquire into the State of the ſaid Corporation, and the Conduct of thoſe who had the Care and Management of their Affairs; and would give ſuch Relief to the Petitioners, as the Houſe ſhould ſeem meet.

The Houſe entered upon this Affair with a Zeal and Concern ſuitable to the Importance of the Caſe, and referred the Petition to a Committee of 21, to be choſen by Balloting; upon whoſe Report it was ordered, that Leave be given to bring in a Bill to encourage and compel *George Robinſon*, Eſq; their Banker, and *John Thompſon*, their Warehouſe-keeper, who had both abſconded, to appear and produce the Books, and diſcover the Effects of the ſaid Corporation, within a Time limited; which paſſed both Houſes, and had the Royal Aſſent: And they not appearing by that Time, Mr. *Robinſon*, who had been returned a Burgeſs for *Great Marlow*, was expelled the Houſe. The Beginning of *May* they came to ſeveral Reſolutions upon this Affair; and among the reſt, that it appeared to that Houſe that many notorious, fraudulent, and indirect Practices had for ſome Years laſt paſt been carried on by Perſons concerned in the Direction and Management of the *Charitable Corporation*, their Servants, Agents, and Accomplices, to the utter Ruin of many of his Majeſty's faitful Subjects, in manifeſt Violation of the Truſt repoſed in them. That it appeared to them, that the Right Honourable Sir *Robert Sutton*, Knight of the *Bath*, &c. had been guilty, as one of the Committee for managing the Affairs of the *Charitable Corporation*, of promoting, abetting, and carrying on ſeveral indirect and fraudulent Practices; and that he for his ſaid Offence, ſhould be expelled the Houſe. That it appeared to them, that Sir *Archibald Grant*, Baronet, was Guilty of having been concerned in Copartnerſhip, in which the Caſh of the ſaid Corporation had been employed, and great Sums loſt and embezzled, and of having been principally concerned in promoting, abetting, and carrying on many other indirect and fraudulent Practices in the Management of the Affairs of the ſaid Corporation; and that he, for his ſaid Offence, ſhould be expelled the Houſe. Several others alſo fell under the Cenſure of the Houſe on the ſame Account; and it was reſolved, that they ought to make a juſt Satisfaction for the Loſſes they had occaſioned. A Bill was alſo brought in and paſſed both Houſes, to reſtrain the ſaid Gentlemen from going out of the Kingdom, for the Space of one Year, and until the End of the then next Seſſion of Parliament, and for diſcovering their Eſtate and Effects. And another Bill for the Relief of the Sufferers in the *Charitable Corporation*.

The Commons having in *February* entered upon the Conſideration of a fraudulent Sale of the Eſtate of the late Earl of *Derwentwater*, the latter End of *March*, came to ſeveral Reſolutions relating to that Affair, and among the reſt, that *Dennis Bond*, Eſq; and *John Birch*, Serjeant at Law, were Guilty of a notorious Breach of Truſt repoſed in them, as Commiſſioners and Truſtees for Sale of the forfeited Eſtates for the Uſe of the Publick; and that they ſhould for their ſaid Offence be expelled the Houſe: That Sir *John Eyles*, Baronet, was

(*To be continued*)

A genuine and impartial Account of the Life of Miſs Mary Blandy, *particularly from the Time of her Commitment to* Oxford Caſtle, *to her Execution at* Oxford, Monday, April 6, 1752, *for poiſoning her Father. With her own Account of the Affair between her and Mr.* Cranſtoun, *from their firſt Acquaintance, in* 1746: *In a Narrative of the Crime for which ſhe ſuffered. Alſo Copies of original Letters to her, and her Anſwers thereto: And a Copy of her Declaration (in which is contain'd a ſolemn Confeſſion of her Faith) which ſhe ſign'd immediately after her receiving the Sacrament, and deſired to be made publick after her Death. Likewiſe the Declaration which ſhe made at the Place of Execution.*

AT the Lent Aſſizes at *Oxford*, which began on *Saturday*, *February* the 29th, 1752, held before the Hon. Mr. Baron *Legge*, and the Hon. Mr. Baron *Smythe*, *Mary Blandy*, Spinſter, was on *Tueſday* the 3d of *March* following, tried before the ſaid Barons at the ſaid Aſſizes, on an Indictment for poiſoning her Father, Mr. *Francis Blandy*, Gent. Town Clerk of *Henley upon Thames*, in that County, and found guilty.

Mary Blandy, thirty three Years of Age, the only Daughter of *Francis Blandy*, Gent. Attorney at Law of *Henley upon Thames*, in the County of *Oxford*, who married *Mary*, Daughter of the late Mr. Serjeant *Stevens*; in which Marriage Mr. *Blandy* became poſſeſſed of a young Lady endowed with the Accompliſhments neceſſary to form an amiable Character. She was an Emblem of Chaſtity and Virtue, chearful, humane, courteous, and benevolent; her Temper was ſweet and Manners eaſy; graceful in Perſon, in Mind elevated. Thus bleſſed happily in a ſocial Companion, Mr. *Blandy*, with an eaſy and plentiful Fortune, embarked in the World, and met with great Succeſs.

Having only this Daughter, they were exceſſively fond of her, and could ſcarce bear her out of their Sight; for which Reaſon Mrs. *Blandy* undertook her Education at Home, whoſe Diligence in this Reſpect could ſcarce be equalled, could not be ſurpaſſed; ſhe not only took Care to give her Erudition, being herſelf a great Proficient, but alſo inſtructed her in the Principles of Religion and Piety, according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of *England*.

Thus educated, Miſs *Blandy* ſoon diſcovered an early Genius; ſhe was ſprightly, affable, and polite, and though not beautiful, yet her Perſon was agreeable, and her Converſation remarkably engaging: She was dutiful to her Parents, her Parents were fond and indulging, ſo that a reciprocal Love endeared them to each other. To her Superiors ſhe behaved with a becoming Reverence; was open and unreſerved to her Equals, and to her Inferiors courteous: She diligently employed her leiſure Hours in Reading, and was endowed with a ſurpriſing Memory. Her Elocution was remarkably fine, and her Action juſt In a Word, ſhe was well read, had ſuch a Capacity as few Women are bleſſed with, and could deliver her Sentiments with a becoming Grace.

Her Father's Practice flouriſhing for many Years, and he having but a ſmall Family, was now eſteemed very rich, and this poſſibly might greatly increaſe that Vanity which at length ſo far overcame him. Good Policy indeed might have induced a Man in his Situation to cheriſh the favourable Opinion the World entertained of his Circumſtances, as it might aſſiſt him in the Improvement of his Practice; but it has been aſſerted, that Mr. *Blandy*'s View herein was to enable him to commit, what Mr. *Bathurſt* called, on his opening before the Trial, *a pious Fraud*, and marry his Daughter into Opulence with ſome of the neighbouring Gentlemen.

I ſhall not undertake to ſay what was Mr. *Blandy*'s Inducement at that Time, it is hard to judge of Mens Motives from outward Appearances; but let that be as it will, the young Lady being cryed up as a Fortune, was naturally much admired: *This*, without any other Merit, had been ſufficient to have made her the celebrated Wit and the Toaſt of the Place. The young Gentlemen of the Army (with which *Henley* frequently abounds) were remarkably aſſiduous in paying their Reſpects; and from too good Authority it appears, that ſhe ſhewed an early Propenſity to Coquetry and Intrigue; by which her Character was ſoon ſully'd, either thro' Envy or real Miſconduct, and various Reports to her Prejudice gained Credit. It is not my Deſign to blacken or aſperſe her, for which Reaſon I ſhall be cautious of advancing Facts unleſs they are well atteſted. But I muſt obſerve, that her Evening Walks, private Appointments, and Familiarity with the military Gentlemen, as well

well as the *Smarts* of the Place, were of great Prejudice to her Character; therefore I am not at Liberty to think her Conduct blameleſs; and the more ſo, as ſhe was endowed with ſo extraordinary a Share of Underſtanding.

It is natural to ſuppoſe ſhe had a ſtrong Inclination to marry as ſoon as ſhe arrived at Years of Maturity, and that ſhe was unhappy in her own Mind at the Diſappointment of this Kind; an early Inſtance of her Ingratitude to her Father for all his Tenderneſs and Affection to her, appears in an Aſſertion of her own, which is, *That the old Gentleman did not uſe her well, and that when likely Offers were made, he found Means to evade giving his Conſent for her Marriage, becauſe he did not chuſe to give her a Fortune.*

From hence it appears, that ſhe imbib'd a Contempt for him, notwithſtanding the mutual Love and Affection which had ſubſiſted between them: She now deſcended into a low Abuſe, and was often heard to brand this fond indulgent Parent with the Epithet of *teſty old Rogue*, and whom ſhe wiſhed out of the World for the Sake of her own Happineſs.

Indeed I cannot undertake to vindicate Mr. *Blandy*'s Conduct in general, though I think I may in this Particular. Few Men are without their Failings; he had his. He was ſo extremely Vain and Fond of Applauſe, that whoever flatter'd him were ſure to win his Affections; even the meaneſt Plaiſter in Panegyrick never failed to ſucceed. His Weakneſs was well known; he was prone to it from his Youth, and he retain'd it in Age: He was ſo fond of Flattery, that if others omitted it, he never failed to pay the grateful Tribute to himſelf. His Converſation in all Companies turned upon his own Significance, and his Friendſhip and Familiarity with Men of Dignity: He affected Hurry and Importance, 'I 'am greatly engaged with my Lord ——, or 'Sir *Thomas* ——,' or ſome Perſon of extraordinary Emminence, ſometimes a Duke or a Prince; ſo that from his Converſation, a Stranger would have been induced to believe he had little or no Society with Men in the common Claſs of Life. Yet he was, notwithſtanding, eſteemed a Man of Senſe and a ſound Practitioner of the Law.

He took great Pride in making himſelf Conſpicuous as a Man of public Spirit; but at the ſame Time was very deſirous that his Generoſity and Aſſiduity for the Public Weal might not be overlooked, for he never failed to make honourable Mention of his own Merits on theſe Occaſions.

Having obſerved that his Daughter took upon her to charge him with ill Uſage, and the having protracted her Marriage greatly to her Prejudice, leaſt his real Circumſtances ſhould be diſcovered, I think in Juſtice I ought to acquit the old Gentleman of this Aſperſion. It happened at a certain Time that Miſs *Blandy* went down to *Bath* with her Mother for the Benefit of the Waters, when a young Gentleman, an Apothecary there, whoſe Name we beg Leave to conceal, took a Liking to the young Lady, and thereupon made it his Buſineſs to enquire of her Father what Fortune he would give his Daughter? To this Mr. *Blandy* replied, 'That at preſent he could not 'propoſe doing a great deal; that at his and 'her Mother's Death, ſhe would be a pretty 'Fortune; but at that Time it did not ſuit 'his Convenience to give her more than a 'Thouſand Pounds.'

The impartial Reader cannot think that in this Inſtance Mr. *Blandy* endeavoured to evade giving a ſatisfactory Anſwer, or inſinuated himſelf to be a Man of more conſiderable Fortune than he really was. He would indeed appear genteel in Dreſs, and keep a plentiful Table; but it is well known, that whenever he obſerved any Thing carried to Exceſs, he never failed declaring he could not afford it. 'I am not the Man (ſays he) the World ima-'gines; ſuch Extravagancies will be my 'Ruin, and I ſhall be ſent to *Oxford-Caſtle* for 'Debt.'——Theſe, and the like Expreſſions were frequently ſaid by him in his Family; tho' perhaps they might be utter'd in a Paſſion, and therefore ſuppoſed to be the Effects only of his being out of Temper.

Other Offers indeed were made, which Mr. *Blandy* would not give Ear to; particularly by ſome of his own Clerks, one of whom was a Man of very good Character, and poſſeſs'd of a pretty Fortune, but it was ſuppoſed that the old Gentleman did not think his Dignity ſufficient.

As to the Gentlemen of the Army, with them ſhe had an extenſive Acquaintance, and was ſuppoſed to be on the Brink of Marriage with one Capt. *D*——, in whoſe Company ſhe appeared frequently in the Fields and Meadows about *Henley*, and ſeemed ſo fond of him, that notwithſtanding all her Pretenſions

to

to Innocence and Virtue, it was believed, ſhe was not capable of denying him any Favour; and many of her Walks with this Gentleman and *Cranſtoun*, gave her ſuch exquiſite Delight, that in their Company the Meadows and Woods were ſo pleaſant, that ſhe frequently, according to her own Words, thought herſelf in Paradiſe.

After having ſaid thus much in Relation to the old Gentleman, I ſhall beg Leave to return to Miſs, whoſe ready Caſh did not anſwer the Expectations of our *Bath* Apothecary; and to overlook more trivial Circumſtances, no Ways intereſting to the grand Event, I ſhall immediately come to the Friendſhip contracted between this young Lady and the Hon. Mr. *Cranſtoun*, who had heard of this ſuppoſed Fortune, whilſt he was in *Henley* with a recruiting Party, and with whom ſhe became acquainted in the Year 1746, at a Viſit paid to Lord *Mark Ker*, who was then ſettled in the Neighbourhood, and Uncle to Mr. *Cranſtoun* Mr. *Cranſtoun* was advanced in Years at the ſame Time, but being poſſeſs'd of a great Share of Flattery and Complaiſance, it was no Wonder he ſhould gain Mr. *Blandy*'s Ear. Add to this his Title and Alliance to an honourable Family; Circumſtances of great Weight with a Man of Mr. *Blandy*'s Turn of Mind.

From this Time Mr. *Cranſtoun*, who bore a Commiſſion in the Army, paid frequent Viſits to Miſs at her Father's Houſe at *Henley*, and at length had ſo far inſinuated himſelf into the old Gentleman's Favour, that he became one of his Family, had Lodgings in the Houſe, and enjoyed the young Lady's Company without Controul. He was ever with her in publick and private, at home and abroad, ſo that no Opportunies were wanting to gain her Affections:— indeed it muſt be confeſſed, that a Man of about forty-ſix, diminitive in Stature, disfigured by the Small Pox, ſo as to have his Face all in Seams, blear ey'd, and of a very mean Aſpect, one would not imagine an inchanting Figure to place before a young Lady; yet with all theſe Diſadvantages, Mr. *Cranſtoun* could ſucceed; therefore we may naturally ſuppoſe he won her by his —— Eloquence.

At length the Affair reached the Ear of Lord *Mark Ker*, his Uncle, who was no ſooner acquainted therewith, than he immediately informed Mr. *Blandy*, that it was neceſſary to take Care of his Daughter, and preſerve her from Ruin; that Mr. *Cranſtoun* was already married, and had a Wife and Children in *Scotland*, then living.

Upon this, Mr. *Blandy* apprized his Daughter of the Information he had received, and alſo acquainted the Captain therewith, who only puts on a good Aſſurance, and declares the Whole to be no other than a Scene of Gallantry: that he had indeed entered into an idle Contract with a Perſon in *Scotland*, but that he was never legally married, and was able to ſet it aſide without the leaſt Difficulty, and would ſoon by an Appeal.

The Appeal being from Time to Time neglected, Mr. *Blandy* grew weary of Evaſion, and ſhewed his Diſlike; upon which, much Time having elapſed, the Captain promiſed it ſhould be no longer delayed, after the Meeting of the enſuing Seſſions.

It was now high Time to concert Schemes for the bringing about his wicked Purpoſes; he was weary of the Expence of his Wife and Family, and in Hopes of being poſſeſſed of a conſiderable Fortune; upon which he writes to his Wife to inform her, that a Man who was known to have a Wife and Family, had but a poor Chance of ever advancing himſelf in the Army; but that if he could paſs for a ſingle Man, he made no Doubt of getting Preferment, and a Sufficiency for their Maintenance; when he would come and live with her in Plenty; that as to the Fraud, whenever it was diſcovered, he did not value that, for if he once gained his Point, that was all he wanted. She was quite averſe to a Compliance with this unreaſonable Requeſt, and abſolutely refuſed coming into his Meaſures; but, at length, through his Perſuaſions, ſhe agreed to it, and copied a Letter, which he had ſent to her, and returned it by the Poſt, in her own Hand-writing, and ſigned with her Maiden Name; abſolutely denying, that ſhe was ever married to Mr. *Cranſtoun*. As ſoon as the Captain had gained this Point, he ſent Copies of his Wife's Letter both to her Relations, and his own, in *Scotland*; by which baſe Uſage the unhappy Woman, who had before been ſuported by both their Relations in his Abſence, was immediately deſerted, and left in a ſtarving Condition. After this he commenced his Action to prove the Illegality

(*To be continued in our next.*)

An Account *of that High Dignity in the* German *Empire, called* KING *of the* ROMANS. *Continued.*

This *Henry* V. dying without Iſſue, *Lotharious*, Duke of *Saxony*, was choſen Emperor, and got himſelf eſtabliſhed after a bloody War with the two Sons of the former Emperor's Siſter, to Wit, *Conrade* Duke of *Franconia*, and *Frederick* Duke of *Suabia*, both of whom ſet themſelves up againſt him; but they were at laſt reconciled, and *Lotharious*, the ſecond of the Name, dying without Iſſue Male, and ſeveral Candidates for the Imperial Dignity appearing, the Dyet appointed three Archbiſhops and four ſecular Princes, to chuſe which of the Candidates they thought moſt worthy.

This was the firſt Foundation for that Dignity called Elector; for anciently the Emperor was always choſen by a Majority of the Dyet, that is to ſay, of the Sovereign Princes, and the Repreſentatives of the Sovereign or Imperial Cities, who were preſent in the Aſſembly. Theſe ſeven Electors choſe the before-mentioned *Conrade*, called *Conrade* III. in the Year 1139. Yet this did not prevent a new War, for *Henry* Duke of *Bavaria*, and after his death, his Brother *Guelph*, diſputed the Election, being ſupported by the Kings of *Sicily* and *Hungary*; but after being twice Defeated by the Emperor, he was at laſt beſieged in the Town of *Weinsburg*, and ſo reduced, that the beſieged could obtain no other Terms, than that the Women ſhould have free leave to March out with as much as they could carry on their Backs, upon which they all came out, each carrying her Huſband or Sweetheart on her Back, which ſo affected the Beſiegers, that it ſaved both the Town and all that were or had been in it. During this Siege, one Night when a great Sally was made by the beſieged, their watch Word happened to be *Hieguelph*, and the ſame Night the watch Word in the beſieging Army happenned to be *Hieguibelin*, the Name of a little Town in the Neighbourhood; which two Words afterwards gave Name to two Parties that became famous in *Italy* and *Germany*, by the Names of *Guelphs* and *Guibelins*; the latter being for ſetting the Power of the Emperor above that of the Pope, and the former for ſetting the Power of the Pope above that of the Emperor; for in this ignorant and deluded Age there was, even in *Germany*, a great Party for ſubjecting their Native Country to the Tyrannical Power of the Pope of *Rome*. What ridiculous Whims may not Mankind be ſubjected to by the Prejudice of Education! How few are there that have Senſe and Reſolution enough to diſcover, and eradicate ſuch Whims out of the Mind!

Conrade, before he ſet out upon a Croiſade to the Holy Land, got his eldeſt Son *Henry* elected King of the *Romans*, but in that unfortunate Croiſade he left his Son *Henry*, and his other Son being an Infant, as he had reſolved upon another Croiſade, he got his Nephew *Frederick* elected King of the *Romans*, and ſoon after died, whereupon *Frederick* was choſen Emperor without Oppoſition, who had likewiſe a long Conteſt with the Popes of *Rome*; but notwithſtanding his being both a wiſe and a brave Prince, he was at laſt forced to ſubmit, and not only kiſſed the Pope's Toe, but held his Stirrup when he mounted his Horſe. In this Emperor's Reign, *Henry* Duke of *Saxony* and *Bavaria* was in the Dyet accuſed of treaſonable Practices, and upon his not appearing, all his large Poſſeſſions were taken from him, except the Country of *Brunſwick*, which has ever ſince remained in the Poſſeſſion of his Heirs.

Upon the Death of *Frederick*, who was drowned in a River in *Aſia*, his eldeſt Son *Henry*, whom he had ſome Years before got elected King of the *Romans*, was choſen Emperor, by the Name of *Henry* VI. preſently after which, *Henry* with his Empreſs ſet out for *Italy*, not only to be crowned at *Rome*. but to take Poſſeſſion of the Kingdom of the *Two Sicilies* which had come to him in Right of his Empreſs. At this Emperor's Coronation, the Pope being placed in a Chair, had the Imperial Crown laid at his Feet, which, when *Henry* bowed low to kiſs his Toe, he put upon his Head, and then with his Foot kicked it off again, to ſhew, that he could take it away as well as give it: The Crown being then taken up by one of the Cardinals, was preſented to the Pope, who put it again upon the Emperor's Head, and was ſo Gracious as not to kick it off a ſecond Time.

Henry was ſo impatient to get the Imperial Diadem ſecured for his Son *Frederick*, that tho' but a Child in the Cradle, he got him elected King of the *Romans*; but nevertheleſs upon his Death, his Brother *Philip*, and after *Philip*'s

Philip's Death *Otho* Duke of *Saxony* were choſen Emperors; which occaſioned bloody Wars in *Germany*, and *Otho* was at laſt drove from the Imperial Throne by young *Frederick* now come of Age, who had ſome Years before been choſen Emperor by an Aſſembly of *Otho*'s Enemies, after his being excommunicated by the Pope.

Frederick, the Second of the Name, in the Year 1222, got his eldeſt Son *Henry* elected King of the *Romans*, but he rebelling and dying in Priſon, *Frederick* got his ſecond Son, *Conrade*, elected King of the *Romans* in 1237. But by the Pope's Influence *Henry*, Landgrave of *Thuringia*, was choſen likewiſe King of the *Romans* in 1246, and he dying the ſame Year, *William* Count of *Holland* was the next Year choſen King of the *Romans*, ſo that a War in *Germany* after *Frederick*'s Death, in 1249, became unavoidable; but *Conrade* died in 1254, and *William* was drowned in 1256, before either of them was regularly choſen Emperor.

After this there was a Sort of Interregnum in *Germany* for 17 Years, the Imperial Dignity having been found ſo troubleſome, that none of the Princes of *Germany* thought it worth their Acceptance; for tho' *Richard* Duke of *Cornwall*, Brother to our King *Henry* III. and *Alphonſon* X. King of *Caſtile*, had in the mean Time been choſen, the former ſoon abandoned it, and the latter never came to receive it. At laſt in 1273, *Rodolph* Count of *Habsbourg*, and Landgrave of *Alſace*, was choſen by a Majority of thoſe Archbiſhops and ſecular Prieſts, who had now obtained the ſole Power of Election, and the Name of Electors; and as he was not only a wiſe and brave Man, but well underſtood the Advantages that might be made of it, he joyfully accepted of the Honour conferred upon him; for by the Rebellion of *Ottacarus* King of *Bohemia*, he got *Auſtria*, *Stiria*, *Carniola*, and *Carinthia* for his eldeſt Son *Albert*; and the Earldom of *Swabia*, which he got in Right of his Empreſs, he gave to his ſecond Son *Rodolph*; ſo that he may juſtly be ſaid to have been the Founder of the preſent Houſe of *Auſtria*. He took Care never to go into *Italy*, to prevent his having in this Superſtitious Age any ſquabble with the Pope, which had been the Ruin of ſo many of his Predeceſſors; but he could not prevail with the Electors to chuſe his Son *Albert* King of the *Romans*, the Chagrin at which, it was thought, haſtened his Death; and indeed it was ſurpriſing how he came to fail in his Deſign, conſidering how much, and for how many Years, *Germany* had ſuffered by diſputed Elections.

Soon after his Death, the Electors choſe *Adolph* Count of *Naſſau*, in 1292; but having diſobliged moſt of the Electors, he was in 1297 Depoſed, and the ſaid *Albert* of *Auſtria*, choſen in his Room, which occaſioned a War between them, in which *Adolph* was killed the Year following And although *Albert* had five Sons, no King of the *Romans* was choſen in his Reign; but after his being aſſaſſinated by his Nephew, *Henry* VII. Count of *Luxembourg* was ſuddenly choſen Emperor, to prevent the Intrigues of *Philip* the Fair, King of *France*, who was endeavouring to get himſelf choſen.

Henry got his Son *John* made King of *Bohemia*, but could not get him choſen King of the *Romans*, which occaſioned a Civil War after his Death between Duke *Lewis* of *Bavaria* and Duke *Frederick* of *Auſtria*, both of whom were choſen Emperors by their reſpective Factions; but the latter being defeated in a moſt furious Battle near *Mulderf*, and taken Priſoner, after having killed above 50 Men with his own Hand, *Lewis* got ſole Poſſeſſion of the Imperial Throne, tho' oppoſed by the Pope, who excommunicated him, and declared his Election void, pretending that the Empire depended on the Holy See. On the other Hand *Lewis* declared it Independent, and not only depoſed the Pope who had been forced to fly into *France*, but got a new one appointed by his own Authority. However, thePopes in Conjunction with *John* King of *Bohemia*, by bribing ſome of the Electors, got *Charles*, Son of the ſaid *John*, choſen Emperor by ſome of them, which raiſed a new Civil War in *Germany*; for tho' *Lewis* died ſoon after, his Friends continued their Oppoſition to *Charles*, and offered to chuſe our King *Edward* III. which he wiſely refuſed, whereupon they choſe *Frederick* Landgrave of *Thuringia*, and after him *Gunther* Count of *Schwartzembourg*; but *Charles* bought them both off, the firſt with 10,000 Marks of Silver, and the laſt with 20,000, by which Means he at laſt got peaceable Poſſeſſion of the Throne, by the Name of *Charles* IV.

In the Reign of this Emperor was drawn up and Eſtabliſhed that famous Imperial Conſtitution, called the Golden Bull, by which

(*To be concluded in our next*)

To the Author of the Ladies Magazine.

Tell me my Heart, if this be Love.

LITTLETON.

SIR,

I Look upon you as a Sort of Caſuiſt in Love Affairs, and have the oddeſt Caſe to propoſe to you that perhaps has ever occurred. The Queſtion which I want to have determined is, whether it be poſſible to admire and eſteem a Woman without loving her? If it be I am Heart whole yet; if not, I have indiſputably been in Love theſe three Years and a half without knowing any Thing of the Matter.

You are to know, Sir, that *Mira* is poſſeſſed of all the —— but, impertinent that I am, why ſhould I deſcribe *Mira* to you! You know her: As a Man of Taſte you therefore muſt admire her, as a Perſon of Judgment you muſt eſteem her—Ay!— then, what is it I am doing?—You muſt be as much in Love with her as I am; and inſtead of ſoliciting the Advice of a Friend, I am flattering the Paſſion of a Rival.—Whether you want to hear her Praiſe or not, I burn to tell it: While I relate it to you I publiſh it to the World; and I pay ſome Tribute to that Power which commands my Life, my Soul, my Fortune; which gives Brightneſs to my Days, and which I am afraid threatens to withdraw that Influence.

You'll ſay I write to you like a Lover; what ſhould I be like but that which I am? What is ſo mean as Diſſimulation! — If I am in Love, if I wiſh to let the Object of that Paſſion know it, to what End ſhould I diſguiſe the Situation, or excuſe the Rhapſody that it inſpires.

You know then that the Eyes of *Mira* are too bright for Praiſe; for who can deſcribe that which he dares not look at? You know the Mouth of *Mira* would make Nonſenſe eloquent. The Teeth, thoſe even Dew-drops hung between the ſoft, the glowing, the fragrant Leaves of the half opened Roſe! But then her Wit, her ſpirited Vivacity, light without Freedom, and in its Wildneſs innocent. Her Face is forgotten while we attend to it; and we are ſtartled when we turn upon her to ſee ſuch Fire in ſuch Eyes, to hear ſuch inchanting Converſation from ſuch Lips. —— Bankrupt that I am in Praiſe, what ſhall I ſay of her Heart? There Candour and Integrity, there Triumph in the Succeſs of others, there Commiſeration for the Unhappy, rob the ſweeteſt of all Paſſions of its Throne.

Such is *Mira*. That *Mira* whom I have always admired when I have ſeen her, whom I have always eſteemed when I remembered her: Whom I have been unhappy when I could not ſee; whom I never have been able to forget. Full of the Purſuit of another Beauty, I joined the common Cry this Afternoon at *Ranelagh*. I followed and I ſighed. I ſaid, Angel! Goddeſs! *Helen* of *England!* and thou earthly *Venus!* — What is not in the Power of Flattery? The cold, the coy *Belinda* inclined the roſy Neck over her falling Shoulder, and liſped out in all the Eloquence of affected Contempt. — Civil Fool! I was ſeizing her Hand, when *Mira* met me. It was in vain for me to pretend farther Rapture. I could not affect to ſuppoſe any body Handſome, any body wiſe, any body an Object but of Approbation, when ſhe diminiſhed every Excellence by the Compariſon.

I turned from the Idol of my Fancy to the Miſtreſs of my Heart. We chatted, we laughed, we were pleaſed with one another: It would be worth an Empire to be aſſured whether I ſay too much!—The Trifler, when ſhe had made me hold every Thing elſe in Contempt, left me. What had I more to do at the Maſquerade? I left it. I got ſullenly into the firſt Hackney Coach. I bade the Fellow drive me where he pleaſed. I ſtop'd when I was tired with ſighing, and I relieve my Mind by telling you its Grievances.

I do not ſleep but this agreeable Creature viſits me in my Dreams; if I ſcribble upon Paper, I write her Name without conſidering what are the Letters my Pen forms; if I am to give a Toaſt, her Name falls from my Lips without the Merit of a Choice. Am I, or am I not in Love? I have weathered it in this ſtormy Town to ſeven-and-twenty, without one Thought of Marriage; and while this Queen of Smiles has been for Years together uppermoſt in my Fancy, I have not found before that ſhe was eſſential to my Happineſs. I have viſited her. I have always had a tender Regard, an infinite Eſteem for her. Friendſhip I have carried in my Ideas to the higheſt Perfection, and I'm afraid, but why ſhould I ſay afraid, I believe I am juſt going to find out at my own Coſt, that

Friendſhip with Woman is Siſter to Love.

Sir, if you have a Heart capable of the Softneſſes, of the Terrors, of the Anxieties and

and Diſtreſſes of an honourable Paſſion; plead for me to this Miſtreſs of my Soul. Pity me when the Moment comes in which I am to confeſs that ſhe has alſo as much Command over my Heart. When I ſhall tell her all my Admiration was Fondneſs, all my Eſteem was Love. You know the fooliſh Figure a Man muſt make when he ſhakes off the Freedom of the Acquaintance to enter into the Chains of the Lover. How ſhall I ſtand her Laugh at my ſober Declaration? How ſhall I ſupport the Anſwer if ſhe be averſe? How live, if ſhe confeſs a Coldneſs or Pre-engagement!

Let me dictate to you in what Manner you ſhall court her for me; let me by claiming you as my Friend, anticipate the Rival. The World is open before you; to me it offers this ſingle Object; all elſe are of another Species in my Regard. Tell her a Paſſion founded on a long Eſteem, heightened by a continued Opportunity of admiring her more, is the only one that could be worthy her Approbation: Tell her, for ſhe will read you though ſhe would never have the Patience to hear me, that to approve is more than to like; that it is not an infatuating Paſſion, but the ſedate, the rational Determination of the Mind that ſhould fix the Choice, where it muſt be irrevocable.

I think I ſet out with aſking you whether I was in love: Will you not laugh at me for ſuppoſing it a Queſtion? I am: I own it: I glory in it. 'Till I ſaw my own Thoughts ſet down as they flowed from me, I would not believe they were ſuch: While I am debating the Queſtion my Enquiries give me the Anſwer; and that which my Imaginations ſuppoſed a Doubt my Heart declares conſpicuous.

Fatigued with the wearifome Indulgence of the Night, methinks, O *Mira!* I ſee you at To-morrow Noon, ſtretched on your Couch, diſrobed of your gay Habiliments, half opening thoſe fatal Eyes, and enquiring for the *Weſtminſter Magazine*. Unſuſpecting that what happened laſt Night could be deſcribed ſo early, I ſee you read, I ſee you ſmile; I ſee you ſtare; but till you come to this diſtinguiſhing Point, till you hear the Lover of this *Mira* confeſſing that you have ſtung his Heart, when you have enquired of him after that happy, that hated *Heartfree*, your Diffidence of your own Worth will not have told you who this *Mira* is.

Pardon me dear Sir, that I begin my Letter to you, and end it to my Miſtreſs: Love is a Species of Madneſs to which all Liberties are allowed. Aſſiſt me! and may your own Vows ſucceed where you moſt wiſh.

Yours moſt devotedly,

SYLVIUS.

*** When a Lover is eloquent I always ſuſpect he is not in earneſt; but there is ſo much of Nature in this Expoſtulation, that I am apt to believe there is Truth for the Foundation. The Author muſt pardon me if I tell him this Age affords ſo many *Mira*'s that it is impoſſible for me to gueſs which of them he means.

To the Author of the LADIES MAGAZINE.

The Story of the Muſick and Apparitions related by Miſs Blandy *has brought to mind a Matter of Fact long ſince communicated to us by a Man of great Veracity, as a Piece of his own private Hiſtory, which we ſhall now lay before our Readers.*

SIR,

I Was apprenticed to a Draper at *G*——, a Man of more Knowledge in Trade than Religion.—To prevent any Taint of my Morals, my Father (as he lived directly oppoſite) choſe I ſhould ſtill lodge and board at Home, and his Buſineſs obliging him to dine exactly at half an Hour paſt Twelve, I was daily called over by him at that Time.

Tho' of a ſpare and weak Conſtitution, my Spirits and Imagination were very lively and bid fair for a Youth of great Vivacity; and by frequent reading of Novels and Romances, my Mind was filled with Notions of Love and Honour, more than of Spirits and Apparitions, the Belief of which I was taught very early to decry and ridicule.

On the 23d of *Auguſt* 1736, at Noon, ſtanding at the Shop Door with my Miſtreſs, and Maid Servant, and Mr. *Bloxham*, then Rider to Mr. *Oakes* and Co. (who now lives and follows the Haberdaſhery Trade himſelf in *Cateaton-Street*) we were chuſing figured Ribbons and other millinary Goods, when I heard my Father's Voice call *Charles*, very audibly, as accuſtomed. I anſwered, *Coming, Sir.*—Being intent in viewing the Patterns, I ſtayed about four Minutes, when I heard the Voice a 2d Time, call *Charles.*—The Maid heard it then as well as myſelf, and anſwered, *He is coming Mr.* W--m--n.—But the Pattern-Book not being

being gone through with, I was impatient to ſee the End, and being alſo unwilling to detain the Gentleman, I ſtill tarried. Then I ſaw the Door open, heard my Father call a third Time in a ſtrong, emphatical, angry Tone, and ſhutting the Door I heard its Sound. —Both my Miſtreſs and the Maid heard this laſt Call; on which ſhe puſhed me out of the Shop, with, *Sirrah, get you gone, your Father is quite angry at your Stay.* I run over, lifted up the Latch, but found the Door locked. Then going in at the back Gate, ſaw my Mother-in-Law in the Yard, but, without ſaying any Thing to her, I immediately went in, where I found no Father, nor any Appearance of Dinner. Returning, I enquired of her for my Father; ſhe ſaid, he was not come Home, nor would dine at Home that Day.

My Surprize was great, my Hair ſtood upright, and I acquainted her with both my hearing and ſeeing him; but ſhe treating the Story as an idle Tale, I was very near being threſhed for it.

I then went back to the Company, whoſe Conſternation was as great as my own. The Maid, (a very ſober, religious Perſon) immediately told me it was a Sign of Death, and that I ſhould not live long, and inculcated this Notion in me ſo ſtrong, that from that Hour I thought of nothing but dying, and kept myſelf in conſtant Preparation for and Expectation of it.

Whether all this was the Force of Imagination, I cannot ſay, I believe it may, I will not argue to the Contrary, though two Senſes of two Perſons beſides myſelf could not, probably, be ſo liable to deception.

This I know, and believe, that an Almighty Hand was concerned in it; for being (as I before obſerved) a Lad of raiſed Spirits and extreme Vivacity, which might perhaps, in Time, have led me into all the Snares and Pleaſures of the preſent Age, my Mind and Diſpoſition from that Hour received a new Turn, I became another Creature, one freſh formed, of a grave Saturnine Diſpoſition, few Words, deſpiſing the preſent Vanities and Vices of the World, and aſſociated with very few Youths from that Time after.

It is commonly ſaid that Accidents of this Sort are foreboding and prognoſtic, either of Loſs of Friends or Fortune. This Maid was an Inſtrument in the Hand of Providence to Root this Belief in me, and to keep me ſteady in the Paths of Virtue from that Period. And it is very remarkable, that I had an only Uncle (who was Gunner of *Biddeford*, then ſtationed at *Leith*) that died there that ſame Day, and about the ſame Hour.

I am, Sir, &c. A. B.

Proceedings in the BRITISH *Parliament.*

THE Parliament of *Great-Britain* met on the 14th of *November*, 1751, when his Majeſty, in a moſt Gracious Speech, was pleaſed to ſignify, that he had concluded a Treaty of Subſidy with the King of *Poland*, Elector of *Saxony*, for the better Maintaining the Balance of Power, and preſerving the Peace of the North.

That he had ordered the Eſtimates for the Current Year to be laid before them, and doubted not but his faithful Commons would grant the neceſſary Supplies with the ſame Unanimity as he had heretofore experienced: And concluded with recommending to them to conſider ſeriouſly of ſome effectual Proviſions to ſuppreſs thoſe audacious Crimes of Robbery and Violence, ſo frequently practiſed, eſpecially about this great Capital.

The ſame Day both Houſes took into conſideration his Majeſty's moſt Gracious Speech, and it was reſpectively agreed to by both Houſes, without any Diviſion, that an Addreſs of Thanks be drawn up for the ſame.

On the 15th, at two o'Clock, the Houſe of Lords waited on his Majeſty with their Addreſs of Thanks, and to condole with his Majeſty on the Death of the Prince of *Orange:* Likewiſe, with their Addreſs of Congratulation on the Princeſs-Dowager of *Wales*'s happy Delivery of a Prince, and met with a moſt Gracious Reception.

On the 16th. the Houſe of Commons preſented their Addreſſes to his Majeſty, and were moſt graciouſly received.

On the 18th, Mr. Speaker reported to the Houſe his Majeſty's moſt Gracious Anſwer to their Addreſſes of Thanks, preſented to him on *Saturday* laſt, for his moſt Gracious Speech.

On the 19th, the Lord Chancellor reported to the Houſe of Lords his Majeſty's Anſwer to their Addreſs of Thanks, preſented to him on Friday laſt, for his moſt Gracious Speech.

At the ſame Time the Houſe made an Order that no Petition for Private Bills ſhould be received after the 24th of *January* next.

The ſame Day the Commons agreed to grant a Supply to his Majeſty; and ordered that an Eſtimate

Eſtimate of the Ordinary of the Navy, and divers other Accounts, ſhould be laid before them.

On the 20th, the Houſe of Commons took into Conſideration the Affair relating to *Alexander Murray*. Eſq, and after ſome Debate, it was Reſolved that the ſaid *Alexander Murray* ſhould be again taken into Cuſtody.

The ſame Day Complaint being made to the Houſe of a Printed Pamphlet, intitled, 'The Caſe of the Hon. *Alexander Murray*, Eſq; in an Appeal to the People of *Great Britain*, more particularly the Inhabitants of the City and Liberty of *Weſtminſter*:" The ſaid Pamphlet was ordered to be Read, and it was Reſolved, *Nemine Contradicente*, That the ſaid Pamphlet is an Impudent, Malicious, Scandalous, and Seditious Libel, falſely and moſt injuriouſly Reflecting upon and aſperſing the Proceedings of this Houſe, and tending to create Miſapprehenſions of the ſame in the Minds of the People, to the Diſhonour of the Houſe, and in Violation of the Privileges thereof. And it was farther reſolved, that an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, humbly to deſire his Majeſty that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give Directions to his Attorney-General to proſecute the Author, Printer, and Publiſher of the ſaid Scandalous Libel, in order that they may be brought to condign Puniſhment for the ſame.

On the 21ſt, the Houſe reſolved that an Humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to give Directions to the proper Officers, to lay before them an Eſtimate of what may be neceſſary for Buildings, Rebuildings, and Repairs of his Majeſty's Ships, for the Year 1752.

On the 22d, a Bill was read a firſt Time, in the Houſe of Lords, for Diſſolving the Marriage of Daniel Laſcelles, Merchant, with Elizabeth Southwicke, and to enable him to marry again.

The ſame Day, the Commons, in a grand Committee on the Supply, came to the following Reſolutions, viz.

That 10,000 Men be employed for the Sea-Service for the Year 1752.

That a Sum not exceeding four Pounds per Man per Month, be allowed for Maintaining the ſaid ten Thouſand Men, including the Ordnance for Sea-Service.

On the 25th, the Commons agreed to the above Reſolution of the Committee. And it was Reſolved that an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to Iſſue his Royal Proclamation for apprehending Alexander Murray, Eſq;

On the 26th, the Lords read an Appeal of Magdalen Campbell, and others, complaining of Interlocutors of the Lords of Seſſion in Scotland, and Jane Campbell was ordered to anſwer the ſame in four Weeks.

On the 27th, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole Houſe, on the Supply, came to the following Reſolutions:

That a Number of Land Forces, including 1815 Invalids, amounting to 18875 Men, Commiſſion and Non-Commiſſion Officers included, be employed for the Year 1752.

That 611101l. be granted for defraying the Charge of the ſaid Men.

On the 28th. the Commons agreed to the Reſolutions of Yeſterday on the Supply, viz.

That 611101 l. be granted for defraying the Charge of the Land-Forces for the Year 1752.

That 229943 l. be granted for Maintaining the Forces in the Plantations, Minorca, &c. for the Year 1752.

That 119156 l. be granted for the Charge of the Office of Ordnance for Land Service for 1752.

That 5763 l. be granted for defraying the extraordinary Expence of the Office of Ordnance for Land Forces, not provided for by Parliament.

On the 29th, the Lords received ſeveral Petitions of Appeal: And ordered that William Limbrey, and others, attend on the 10th of December, as Witneſſes on the ſecond Reading of the Bill for Diſſolving the Marriage of Daniel Laſcelles, Merchant.

On the ſame Day the Houſe of Commons Reſolved itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider of Ways and Means for raiſing the Supply granted to his Majeſty.

On the 2d of December, the Commons agreed to the following Reſolution of the Committee, for conſidering of Ways and Means for raiſing the Supply granted to his Majeſty, viz.

That, towards raiſing the Supply granted to his Majeſty, the Duties of Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, which, by an Act of Parliament of the 24th of his Majeſty's Reign, have continuance to the 24th of June, 1752, be further continued till the 24th of June, 1753. Then the Houſe Reſolved itſelf again into a Committee.

(*To be continued in our next.*)

The *BRITISH* MUSE:

Containing original Poems, and ſelect Pieces from the moſt celebrated Engliſh POETS.

The moral brave Man bears up in the greateſt Extremities, for they never ſhake his undaunted Fortitude. This you'll find expreſs'd in the following Imitatisn of Horace's Integer Vitæ.

HE needs no Arms for his Defence,
That's fortify'd with Innocence.
Virtue's a Fort impregnable,
No Fortune can moleſt
Him who hath that within his Breaſt.
He nobly bears the Ill,
And uſes well the Beſt.
Let him be caſt where no kind Heat
The frozen Earth doth recreate,
Or where the ſcorching Dog-ſtar reigns,
And ſucks the kindly Dew from off the parched Plains
Nay, ſet him in the Midſt of War,
Where nought but Danger lies,
No Glimpſe of Safety there to bleſs his Eyes,
And only Death and Horror all around appear;
His Virtue there will be
His Fortreſs and Security
Againſt the dire Effects of Fate.
To him Death cannot bitter be,
That lives up to the Standard of Mortality.
It haſtens his Reward, and is the only Gate
To a much better, or at leaſt, a much more quiet State.

A NEW SONG.

COme all ye Youths, whoſe Hearts e'er bled
By cruel beauty's Pride,
Bring each a Garland on your Head,
Let none his Sorrows hide.

But Hand in Hand around me move,
Singing the ſaddeſt Tales of Love;
And ſee when your Complaints ye join,
If all your Wrongs can equal mine.

The happieſt Mortal once was I,
My Heart no Sorrows knew;
Pity the Pain of which I die,
But aſk not whence it grew.

Yet, if a tempting Fair you find,
That's very lovely, very kind;
Tho' bright as Heav'n, whoſe Stamp ſhe bears,
Think on my Fate, and ſhun her Snares.

Thoughts which occur'd on walking in Weſtminſter-Abbey.

THOU ſacred Spot! within whoſe hallow'd Deep,
The cold Remains of Kings and Heroes ſleep.
Permit the Muſe on Contemplations Wing,
To take her Flight and with due Reverence ſing
Oh! why ſhould Mortals at Ambition aim!
Who covet Honours, Grandeur, Wealth and Fame,
When Life's ſhort Courſe ſo ſpeedily is run,
And Death muſt end what Vanity begun.
The Monarch once is Monarch now no more,
No Flatt'rers cringe, no Subjects now adore,
No Pomp attends, nor Pageantry of State,
No Diff'rence 'twixt the Servile and the Great;
Death deals alike to all, gives no one Place,
But Kings and Peaſants in the Grave embrace.
Here end Diſputes, all Party Quarrels ceaſe,
And buſy Stateſmen reſt their Bones in Peace,
Invet'rate Enemies agree at laſt,
Regardleſs of the Feuds and Tumults paſt;
Upon one Clod their mould'ring Heads they lay,
While neighb'ring Worms their friendly Viſits pay;
And thoſe ſame Hearts which once bore mutual Spite,
Mingle their Clay and in one Lump unite.
The Hero whom immortal Victories grace,
Who oft has look'd bold Danger in the Face,
Reſigns his Lawrels and reſigns his Breath,
And calmly owns the conqu'ring Hand of Death,
Nay, he who God-like knew great Nature's Laws,
Explain'd each Secret, each myſterious Cauſe,
Like others find, that human Life's a Span,
Bows down his Neck, and owns himſelf but Man.
The Poet who in lofty Numbers ſung,
His Pipe is ſtopt, his Lyre is now unſtrung;
No more he laſhes with harmonious Rage,
The public Foibles of a vicious Age,
His Poverty he quits, no more he'll ſing,
But is become an Equal to a King;
For Men like Autumn Leaves promiſcuous fall,
One common Bed of Earth receives 'em all,
Then let us be juſt! Ambition diſdain!
For Life's a Jeſt, and all the World is vain.

Chro-

Chronological Diary of Foreign and Domeſtick Affairs.

Political State of Foreign Affairs.

Rome, April 18.

ON the 9th Inſtant the Pope performed, in the Preſence of the greateſt Part of the Sacred College, the Ceremony of conſecrating the new Biſhop of Albano, to which Cardinal Spinola was lately preſented; in which Ceremony he was aſſiſted by the Cardinals Guardagni, Spinelli, Delci, Alexander Albani, Corſini, and Colonna. The Commiſſaries who were ſent to Subaico, on Occaſion of the Tumults which lately happened at that Place, are already returned hither, and have brought with them the principal Promoters of thoſe Tumults, who are all committed to Priſon, and ordered to be proſecuted with the utmoſt Severity.

Liſbon, April 12. The Lord Tyrawley, accompanied by the Sieur Caſtres, Envoy Extraordinary from the Court of Great Britain, has already had an Audience of the King and Queen, in which he complimented their Majeſties upon their Acceſſion to the Throne. He has ſince been in Conference with the Miniſters on the Subject of the Differences lately ariſen with the Engliſh Merchants, on Account of the Exportation of Gold.

Naples, April 25. The Barbary Corſairs, have taken off the Coaſt of Caporriciuto five Veſſels laden with Corn and Oil, which were deſtined for this Port. The Loſs ſuſtained here by this Capture is eſtimated at 40 000 Crowns.

Venice, April 15. Laſt Night a Fire broke out at a poor Woman's Houſe in the Jews Quarter here, and ſpread ſo rapidily, that in Spight of all our Efforts it reduced to Aſhes upwards of Sixty Houſes before it was got under.

Venice, May 6. By Letters from Conſtantinople we hear, that on the 26th ult. a Fire broke out in the Palace of Mr. Porter, the Engliſh Ambaſſador, which greatly alarmed the other Foreign Ambaſſadors, as it ſtood in the Midſt of all their Dwellings; but the Grand Signior and Grand Vizir repaired thither as ſoon as they were informed of the Accident, and, by their Preſence and Care, greatly contributed towards ſtopping the Progreſs of the Flames.

Parma, April 22. The Court has received an Expreſs from Madrid, ſince which it is ſaid, that his Catholick Majeſty has augmented the Appenage of his Royal Highneſs the Infant Duke with 600 000 Piaſtres.

Copenhagen, May 3. Letters from Norway adviſe, that they had felt an Earthquake at Stavenger and its Neighbourhood, and that during the ſame they ſaw an Aurora Borealis, and heard a great Noiſe in the Air.

Dreſden, May 11. We have juſt heard of the ſudden Deaths of two great Men: One is that of the Count de Solms, Privy Counſellor of their Imperial Majeſties, who died in the King's Anti-Chamber at Leipſick, where he was the Minute before ſeemingly in perfect Health: The other is that of General Jaſmund, who, as he was dreſſing to aſſiſt at the Celebration of his Daughter's Nuptials, was ſeized with an Apoplexy, which deprived him of Life in a Moment.

Hanover, May 5. The King intends to go to Herenhauſen the 20th, in order to paſs part of the Summer there. His Majeſty has ordered French Plays to be acted three times a Week, and allotted the other Day for Aſſemblies, Balls, and Concerts.

Hanover, May 12. There is much Talk of a Marriage between his Daniſh Majeſty and a Princeſs of Wolfenbuttel, which Alliance will certainly be very agreeable to this Court. 'Tis ſaid the firſt Overtures were made in England before his Majeſty ſet out from thence.

Paris, May 19. Several Frigates are equipping in different Ports, which, it is ſaid, are intended to join the Squadron that will ſpeedily ſail from Toulon upon a ſecret Expedition of Importance. A very odd Accident happened lately; the Duke de Bouillon going to his Caſtle of Navarre with a great deal of Company, had the Misfortune to be bit by a mad Dog, as had alſo the Prince and Princeſs of Beaveau, the Duke and Dutcheſs of Rohan, and four or five Domeſticks; they are all gone to be dipped in Salt Water. It is ſaid, that the Pope diſapproves the Conduct of our Clergy; and has ordered his Nuncio to intimate, that a Diſturber of the Publick can be no true Son of the Church.

PLANTATION NEWS.

Boſton, Jan. 13. About ten Days ago a Brig, from Barbadoes, a Sloop from Antigua, and three other Veſſels, came out of Cape Cod Harbour, all bound hither; but the Wind coming out at N. E. and blowing hard, with Snow, they were all caſt away. The Antigua Sloop went aſhore near Marſhfield, and 'tis thought will be got off; three others are aſhore near Plymouth, one of which is bulged; but the Barbadoes Brig. not being heard of, it is thought was caſt away behind the Monument; and that the People are loſt. Several of the Men belonging to the Veſſels on Shore are ſaid to be very much froze, having been up to their Necks in Water.

Thurſday laſt a Roxbury Butcher having bought twenty Sheep at Nantasket, was driving them home upon the Ice, but coming to a thin Place, they all fell in and were loſt, and the Owner very narrowly eſcaped the ſame Fate.

New York, Feb. 3. A few Days ago we had the Appearance of a Thaw here, but the cold Weather again ſet in on Thurſday laſt, and filled our Rivers as full of Ice as before: And we hear that ſeveral Veſſels which ſailed from this City laſt Wedneſday, meeting with Head Winds, and a Proſpect of an Eaſterly Storm, came to an Anchor in the Cove within Sandy Hook, where they were all froze up on Friday laſt, and will be obliged to lie there in great Danger, 'till more moderate Weather ſhall releaſe them. All our common Water-Carriage being ſo long ſtopped, has occaſioned a vaſt Riſe in the Price of Firing in this City, to the great Diſtreſs of the Poor, as well as others.

Laſt Friday Night arrived here Capt. Lawrence, from St. Auguſtine, in whom is come Paſſenger Capt. Shourt, and

and his Mate, late of the Sloop Succefs, of this Port, from the Bay, of whom we have the following Account, viz. That they failed from the Bay the 19th of Auguft laft, and a few Days after met with a violent Gale of Wind, which held them fome Time, at the End of which they found themfelves in the Bay of Mexico; from whence they were near three Weeks beating up to Cuba, the Veffel leaking all the while, fo as to keep one Pump continually going. About the Middle of September they were off the Manzanzas, when another violent Gale took them, fplit their Mainfail to Pieces, and obliged them to go under their bare Poles; and after running through very imminent Danger, the Sea waffhing over them, and both Pumps going, they ftruck on a fmall Key, near Cape Florida; they then took to their Boat, where they continued two Days without Water, rowing along through feveral Keys to the Eaftward: After being above two Weeks among the Keys, they got to the Martiers, where they were furrounded by feven or eight Canoes full of Indians, who took them Prifoners, and would have facrificed them, but were prevented by their King, till happily a Spanifh Sloop coming there, the Captain, Mate, and one Man more, were refcued by them, and carried to St. Auguftine. In the fame Gale, a Ship from Jamaica to London, laden with Rum and Sugar, was caft away on one of the Keys, and the Indians kept the remaining five of Capt. Shourt's Men to help to unload the Ship. The Indians were often fo eager to kill them, notwithftanding their King's Orders, that they were frequently obliged to fly into the Buffhes for Safety, the Indians looking on them as fo many Dogs.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, April 28. Friday Morning, as Mr. Gibfon, Slater, and one of his Servants, were furveying a Roof at the Foot of Robertfon's Clofe, the Ladder gave way, and they fell to the Ground, whereby they were both extreamely bruifed. Mr. Gibfon, was carried to his own Houfe, where, Yefterday Morning he expired; and the Servant to the Infirmary, but there are no Hopes of his Recovery.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Briftol, May 2. On Sunday about Dinner Time, a Twine Spinner's Wife at Bedminfter had the Misfortune of falling down in her Kitchen with a Pot of Broth fhe had taken off the Fire, by which her young fucking Child was fcalded to Death, as it lay in a Cradle; another Child was much hurt, and herfelf fcalded in a miferable Manner.

Briftol, May 9. Henry Williams, a Journeyman Taylor, was committed to Newgate on Saturday, for ftealing 51l. 16s. 6d. out of the Dwelling Houfe of Mr. William Abram, Taylor and Shopkeeper, in Corn-ftreet. Laft Sunday in the Afternoon, while his Maffer was gone to Clifton, and his Miftrefs and Family at Ewin's Church, he entered the Houfe, and broke open feveral Locks before he got at his Prize. He carried the Money home to his Lodgings, at one Leweilin's, a Cobler, in Lewin's Mead, who hearing the clafhing of Money on William's Table, had the Curiofity of peeping into the Chamber, through the Door, and was furprized at the Sight of fo large a Sum, and wonder'd how he came by it. Mr. Abram foon mifted his Money on his Return home; and being informed by a Neighbour who faw Williams enter his Houfe, he got feveral Officers, and had him apprehended on Monday Morning, about One o'Clock, and moft of the Money was recovered, which was hid in a Chamber Pot by Williams's Wife. He confeffed the Fact to his Maffer, and alfo on his Examination.

Reading, May 2. Thurfday Night fome Rogues broke into Hurft Church, and took out a Cheft, containing the Common Plate, and Money intended for charitable Ufes. The Cheft was found in a Field the next Morning with the Plate, but the Money was all carried off.

LONDON, May 16.

Letters from Rhode Iland by the Leopard, arrived at Dover, advife, that they have received an Account from Hifpaniola, that there had been a moft violent Earthquake, which had deftroyed the Town and Port of Prince, but three Houfes being left out of three or four hundred.

From Madrid we have a Confirmation of a dreadful Earthquake having happened in the Kingdom of Chili, whereby the City of Concepcion has greatly fuffered; and that the Shock was alfo felt in the Iland of Fernandez, the Governor of which perifhed with a great Number of the Inhabitants.

We hear that Commodore Liffe, who was Commander of the Squadron juft arrived from the Eaft-Indies, went to the Hot Baths in that Part of the World for the Gout in his Stomach, but died a few Days after he ufed them.

We are inform'd from Paris, that their Manufactory of China is to be promoted and eftablifhed to a very great Height; they expect in that City from London fome of the greateft Artifts and beft working Hands of China Manufacturies, by which they will be ennable to fix their own. In which we fhall fulfill the Fable, *That we are the Cat's Paw for the Benefits of Strangers.*

A few Days ago a young Fellow who lived with his Brother-in-law, in Clement's-Lane, imagining he had been affronted by him, as he upbraided him for Favours he had received, in order to be revenged, refolved upon the cruel Expedient of putting an End to his Life. He accordingly bought an Ounce of Laudanum, which he drank in Sixpennyworth of Punch. As foon as he felt its Influence, his Refolution deferted him, and being terrify'd at the Approach of Death, he confeffed what he had done, and feemed to be anxious to have its Efficacy defeated, but it was too late; Emetics were tried in vain, and he expired in a few Hours.

Laft Week a Smuggling Cutter, laden with Teas and Brandy, was taken on the Norfolk Coaft by one of the Cuftom-Houfe Cruizers.

The Sheriffs of this City have ordered, that no Debtor, in going into any of the Goals of London and Middlefex, fhall, for the future, pay any Garnifh, it having been found for many Years a great Oppreffion on fuch unhappy People.

Laft Saturday fixty-fix Children were brought to the Foundling-Hofpital, of which Ten boys and Ten Girls were admitted by Lot, in the Prefence of feveral Governors.

Saturday Mr. Afhley's Counfel were to have fhewn Caufe, before the Court of King's-Bench, why the Rule fhould not be granted for a new Trial of Simons the Jew; but, as the Court had a Multiplicity of Bufinefs upon their Hands, and as Term ended on Monday, Time did not permit the Counfel to go through with their Reafons, and the Affair, was put off to next Term, which begins on the 29th of this Month.

Ac-

According to Advices from India, brought by the Britannia, Captain Somner, the Siege of Trichenapali was ſo far advanced, that we may expect the next Ship from the Eaſt-Indies will bring the News of its being taken by the French. The ſame Advices alſo inform us, that the Engliſh Factory at Surat has been turned out of that Place by the Natives, in Conſequence of ſome underhand KIND Offices of the Dutch.——The Shafteſbury Indiaman had ſeveral of her Men killed, and two wounded; the Prince George loſt two, and the Eaſtcourt one, in defending the Place; and when the Account came away, the Engliſh were preparing to retake the Factory; for which Purpoſe, thirty Men out of each Indiaman on the Coaſt were to be ſent on Shore to help them. Surat, or Surata, is a famous City in the hither Indies, in the Kingdom of Guzarate, ſubject to the Great Mogul, in Lat. 21. Degrees ſome Minutes, with a commodious Haven on the Gulph of Cambaya, much frequented by the Europeans. The Engliſh as well as the Dutch, have long had Factories there, and it was reckoned the Staple of the Engliſh Trade in the Eaſt Indies. In the Time of the Spring Quarter Fair it is exceeding full of People, and at all other Times pretty populous; nor are the Inhabitants leſs conſiderable on Account of their Wealth than their Number. It had formerly a Caſtle at the South End of the Town, upon a River, which is a Square, flanked at each Corner by a large Tower: The Ditches on three Sides are filled with Sea Water; on the Weſt Side the River runs; and the Caſtle is well furniſhed with Artillery. What other Fortifications may have been added to that City of late Years, we don't know. It is imagined by ſeveral Perſons here, that we ſhall ſoon have Accounts of both the French and Dutch extending their Conqueſts in thoſe Parts.

It is ſaid that Commodore Saunders, who has hoiſted his Flag on board his Majeſty's Ship the Penzance, and is to protect the Fiſhery on the Banks and at the Iſle of Newfoundland, has Inſtructions to look once more for the Iſland in the Latitude of 49 Degrees 30 Minutes, of which the World has heard ſo much and ſeen ſo little.

We hear that the Train of Artillery, &c. will be reviewed in July next at Woolwich; and that ſoon after all the Regiments on the Sea Coaſts will be reviewed.

On Monday as ſome Workmen were repairing a Shore in the Borough, Part of the Brick Work fell on one of them, who, we hear, is ſince dead of the Bruiſes thereby receiv'd.

Early on Tueſday Morning, the Houſe of Mrs. Andrews, in Prefcot Street, Goodman's-Fields, was broke open and robbed of Plate, Linnen, and other Things of Value.

On Saturday laſt one Patrick Moore was brought before Juſtice Fielding, for violently beating his Wife, who depoſed in the following Words: 'An't pleaſe your 'Worſhip, I have been married to this Man, if he be a 'Man, for it is more than I know, but I have been 'married to him theſe ſix Months; and ten good 'Pounds, beſides ſeveral other good Things of mine, he 'has had, whereby I ſhould not mind that, if he was 'to have made me a good Husband in Return; but inſtead of that, he and his Whore, —— O Patrick, you 'know very well, that you has no Need of a Whore, 'nor of a Wife neither; but that is neither here nor 'there, for that to be ſure is none of your Worſhip's 'Buſineſs; but an't pleaſe your Worſhip he has tore me 'all to Pieces; he has tore me, that I have bled a Pint 'of Blood out at my Ears, and I have it all in my Cap 'here to ſhew. Indeed he has murdered me ſeveral 'Times within this Month, and I can bring good Wit'neſſes of it; for the Neighbours all cry Shame, and if 'he be not ſent to Priſon, I ſhall be murdered again be'fore To-morrow Morning; For to be ſure ſuch as he 'are not deſerving of an honeſt Woman.' The Defendant tra.erſed the Murder; but admitted the beating his Wife the Evening before; for which he alledged, by Way of Excuſe, that he had caught her in Bed with a Foot Soldier. This was atteſted likewiſe by one of the Neighbours, a Man of Credit, who gave the Husband a good Character, as a peaceable and quiet Fellow. This Perſon likewiſe added, that he had been very induſtrious and laborious, till he had been injured by a Fall from a Ladder, by which he had ſtrained his Back, ſo that he was yet ſcarce able to ſtand upright. An Accident which had unfortunately happened to him within a Day or two of his Marriage. The Juſtice then recommended a Pacification between the Parties, to which the Wife, after a ſevere Reprimand, pretended to agree, but that very Evening left her Husband and was with her Paramour. The poor Man returned to the Juſtice for a Warrant againſt this Fellow, but could obtain none, Adultery being no Crime by the Laws of England.

Monday Morning Eſther Johnſon, was charged with ſtealing a Cap, a Muſlin Apron, and a Sack, by a Lady who ſaid ſhe was the ſaid Eſther's Miſtreſs; but it appearing plainly, that both Miſtreſs and Maid had an equal Property in the Goods, and wore them alternately, ſhe was diſmiſſed. It appeared likewiſe, that the Lady and Servant were Maid and Miſtreſs by Turns.

The ſame Day one Sturges, was charged by Mary Sheppard with a Rape; but the Accuſer ſoon quitted that Accuſation, and charged him with an Aſſault and Attempt to raviſh. For this Offence the Juſtice gave the Man Time to find Bail; but whilſt he waited for his Sureties, and perhaps began to deſpair of getting any, he offered his Hand to the Woman, who immediately accepted; and inſtead of returning before the Juſtice, they went directly before the Parſon.

Monday Nixon, who was the principal Perſon concern'd in the Conſpiracy againſt the Hon. Edward Walpole, Eſq; was brought to the Court of Kings Bench in Weſtminſter-Hall, to receive Sentence, which was, to be impriſoned two Years, to find two Securities for his good Behaviour, to be bound in a Recognizance of 50l. each, and himſelf in 100l. and to ſtand once on the Pillory at Chairing-Croſs.

On Saturday Morning John Swan, who was hung in Chains at Buckets-hill in Chigwell Pariſh, was removed to Hagen-lane in Walthamſtow Pariſh, near the Place where he committed the Murder.

Laſt Monday in the Afternoon as two Boys were Boxing in Southampton-Street, in the Strand, a Coach came by, which ran over the Neck of one of them, who was directly carried to a Surgeon's; but he was ſo miſerably cruſhed, that it is thought he cannot recover.

Laſt Monday Morning, a Servant Girl who lived at Frog-Hall, the Corner of Frog-Lane, Iſlington, obſerving the Maſtiff Dog endeavouring to gnaw the Rope which faſtened him to his Kennel, ſhe went to ſecure him; on which the Creature ſeized on her, and tore her Belly in a very bad Manner. He was immediately killed, and the Servant Maid was carried to the Salt Water to be dipped, the Dog being thought to be mad.

On Sunday Morning laſt, about Eight o'Clock, a Fire broke out at a Chandler's-Shop in Broad St. Giles's, occaſioned by ſome Timber in the Chimney, which communicated itſelf to the Joyces in the Flooring, and did a conſiderable Damage before it was extinguiſhed.

On

On Thurſday laſt as two Men were digging Gravel in a Pit on Epping Foreſt, the Ground where they were at Work being much undermined, fell in upon them; by which one of them was killed, and the other, after lying upon his Side about an Hour, was taken out unhurt.

On Friday Night laſt, ſome Villains broke into Biſhopſgate-Church, and ſtole thereout ſeveral Things of Value; there were left in the Church a Hat and a Handkerchief, with ſome Braſs Candleſticks tied up in it.

Laſt Friday Night, about Ten o'Clock, a Gentleman was robbed in Hyde-Park, by two Men on Foot, who appeared like Gentlemens Servants, of thirteen Shillings and his Knee-buckles: They walked with him croſs the Park till they came to a private Place before they ſtopt him.

On Monday Thomas Robinſon, who keeps a Coffee-Houſe adjoining to Ludgate, was examined at Guild-hall before Mr. Alderman Aſgill, when, after a long Examination of his Servants and others, his Worſhip committed him to Wood-ſtreet, Compter for Want of Sureties, for keeping a diſorderly Houſe.

Saturday laſt James Hall, and Jeremiah Barker were committed to Newgate by Juſtice Fielding, the ſaid James Hall, for breaking the dwelling Houſe of Thomas Bowden, a Clothier, in the Night-time, and taking from thence eleven Pieces of Scarlet Cloth; and the ſaid Jeremiah Barker, for receiving the ſame, knowit to be ſtolen.

Friday a young Man was purſued and taken near Chinkford in Eſſex, having juſt before robbed two Perſons in a Poſt-Chaſe.

PREFERMENTS. The Right Hon. the Earl of Winchelſea has preſented the Rev. Mr. Maurice Gleyre, to the Rectory of Eaſting in Kent, it being void by the Ceſſion of the Rev. Mr. Moſtyn.——Monday a Preſentation paſſed the Great Seal, to enable the Rev. John Linton, M. A. to hold the Vicarage of Freſton, in the the County and Dioceſe of Lincoln.——On Tueſday a Preſentation paſſed the Great Seal, to enable the Rev. Michael Marlow, M. A. to hold the Vicarage of Naſſing, in the County of Eſſex, and Dioceſe of London.——Laſt Week the Rev. Mr. Southerwood, was elected Fellow of Eton College, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Harris, deceaſed; and an Expreſs was immediately ſent after him to Bath, where he is gone for the Recovery of his Health.

MARRIED. On Tueſday the Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of Cheſter was married to Miſs Andrews, Daughter of Lancelot Andrews, Eſq; of Edmonton, a moſt accompliſhed young Lady, with a very conſiderable Fortune. The Ceremony was performed at Edmonton by the Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of Lincoln.——We hear that the Rev. Mr. Romaine, was laſt Week married to a Lady of Quality.——Laſt Saturday Mr. William Price, an eminent Brewer at Deptford, was married to Mrs. Price, Widow of Mr. Charles Price, who formerly kept the Crown Tavern on Ludgate Hill.——Sunday Morning was married at St. George the Martyr, in Southwark, Mr. George Stanton, an eminent Apothecary of the Borough, to Miſs Elizabeth Priaulx of the ſame Place, a very agreeable Lady with a handſome Fortune.——On Thurſday Morning Mr. Thomas Thorne, was married at St. Paul's, to Miſs Sparrow.

DEATHS. Sunday died after a few Days Illneſs, Mr. Peter Jacmar, a Brandy Merchant, near Brumpton.——Monday died Mrs. Townſend, Wife of Mr. Townſend, of the Thatched Houſe Tavern in St. James's-Street.—Sunday the 3d Inſtant died, at her Houſe at Kenſington, in the 79th Year of his Age, Eſther Lady Tyrell, Widow of Sir Harry Tyrrel, Bart. of Thornton in Buckinghamſhire, Daughter of Charles Blount, Eſq; of Blount's-Hall and Burton upon Trent in Staffordſhire, and Mother to Sir Thomas, Sir Harry, and Sir Charles Tyrrell, Baronets, all deceaſed.——Sunday died at his Houſe at Edmonton, Mr. Benjamin Allen, a Wine-Merchant.——By Letters from Holland we have an Account that Commodore Liſle, of the Vigilant Man of War, in his Paſſage from the Eaſt-Indies to England, died at the Cape in January laſt.——Saturday died at his Houſe in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, Mr. Greenhill, an eminent Attorney.——Tueſday Morning died at the Stamp-Office Mr. John Carr, Deputy Receiver under William Poole, Eſq; and Houſe-keeper to the ſaid Office.——A few Days ago died, at his Houſe at Newbiggin, in Weſtmoreland, Richard Crackenthorp, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid County, a Gentleman deſcended from a very ancient Family.——Wedneſday died at Hounſlow, Mr. Chriſtopher Parkhouſt, an eminent Surveyor of Land.

BANKRUPTS. John Coulſon of Scarborough, Mariner.—— Sarah Goodwin, of Macclesfield, Linnen-Draper.——Thomas Hodgſon, of Ovenden, Yorkſhire, Shalloon-Maker.—Thomas Bolland, of Leeds, Grocer.

Yeſterday Bank Stock, Books ſhut. India Stock, 117 for the Opening. South-Sea Stock, no Price. Old Annuities, ditto, 1ſt Sub. Books ſhut. Second Sub. ditto, Books ſhut. New ditto, 1ſt Sub. 105 1 4th. Second Sub. ditto, 104. Bank Annuities, 1746, 1ſt Sub. 104 1 4th. Second Sub. ditto, 103. Lottery 1747, 1ſt Sub. 104 1 8th a 1 4th. Bank Annuities, 1747, 1748, and 1749, 1ſt Sub. 105 1 4th. Second Sub. ditto, 104. India ditto Annuities, Books ſhut. Three per Cent. Annuities, 102. Ditto Sub. 1751. 102 a 1 8th. India ditto, Books ſhut. New Bank Circulation, 3l. Prem. India Bonds, 5l. 16s. Prem.

N. B. NUMBER XVI. of the Third Volume of this uſeful and entertaining Work, will be publiſhed on *Saturday* the 30th of *May*, 1752, continued regularly every other *Saturday*; and may be had of the Perſons who ſerve News-Papers, or Subſcription Books: *Of whom alſo may be had any of the Numbers of the two former Volumes to compleat Sets*; and each Volume compleat at 5s. 6d. neatly bound.